

CONFESSED TO THE AWFUL CRIME.

It Was Lewis Peck, a Negro, Who Outraged Tina Maas.

Brutal and Inhuman Assault Upon Five-Year-Old Child---Fiend Arrested Tuesday Night.

Told Whole Story of His Crime to Prisonkeeper Washer, Making Clear Confession---Plead-ed Guilty When Arraigned.

Guarded at the City Prison All Day---An Attempt May be Made Tonight to Spirit the Negro to Some Out-of-Town Jail For Safe Keeping.

To do anything that would inflict physical pain upon a little child, is scarcely possible with a human being who has arrived at an age of understanding. The frail form of a little child, their winning smile, and trusting confidence constitute a trinity of power that will vouchsafe to them protection almost from the frowns of older people.

Deceiving, beating, with cruel ferocity, and outraging innocence and purity, is a crime which is recorded in the history of crime—such was on Monday evening found to exist as a possibility with a creature resembling a human being.

A little, five-year-old child, blood streaming from a wound in her face, her body bruised and her limbs almost powerless, reason nearly dethroned by fright, and a wailing, trembling, little voice crying for help, found at the edge of a wood, painfully dragging herself toward the direction in which she believed was her home! Clothes torn almost from her body, hair bedraggled with mud and dirt, little Tina Maas was in a condition to excite sympathy within the heart of any creature of human form, when she was found by Mrs. Mary A. Waltz, who resides near the wood on Merriman st. The good woman picked Tina up in her arms, and hearing the little child's story as she ran with her to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Maas, of East ave., Mrs. Waltz's uppermost thought was to get the child into the care of her parents and a physician.

Such are features in the first picture.

But the crime making possible such a picture!

In Mayor's court Wednesday morning, Lewis Peck, a negro, with no tremor in his voice, admitted that he was guilty of the revolting, and inhuman crime, the details of which are but mildly insinuated in the preceding sentences. In pleading guilty, the negro admitted all. In that one word, "guilty" was the admission that it was he who deceived, who behused innocence, who seduced into a lonely wood, who cruelly beat into submission a five-year-old child, and this done, outraged her in a manner so fiendish that no one is so cruel nor depraved in taste to care, unnecessarily, to hear the details.

Mayor Young said: "Lewis Peck, you are charged with sodomy. What is your plea?"

"Guilty," answered Peck, and then the fiend incarnate was led away.

He was bound over to Common Pleas court in the sum of \$5,000.

Officers at the City building took every necessary precaution. Peck wasn't brought into court until after

the regular session. The officers knew well the sentiments of the people. They knew that only a few nights ago a negro shot and wounded a white man in this city; they knew well that the outrageous act of the negro, Peck, has stirred up excitement that has almost gone beyond rational bounds, and a large force of officers were in the court room, and escorted the prisoner to and from the jail. No time was lost. Everything was in readiness for the preliminary hearing. The questions were asked quickly, and Peck answered with equal haste.

After Prisonkeeper Washer had locked the negro in a cell, Peck asked: "Why didn't they dispose of my case this morning?"

Officer Washer did not answer the man.

A prisoner who was standing near,

and who had evidently heard the circumstances of the crime, remarked:

"You ————, you may be blamed well satisfied that you're alive."

Peck has a wife and one child—a son, aged nine years. They live at the corner of Mill and High sts. The negro is aged 30 years. His height is medium, and he is of stocky build. He has a sullen expression in his face, his eyes are downcast. He wears a heavy moustache. His cheek bones are prominent, and his lips are of the full, negro type. In all, he is a man with few commendable traits in his appearance. He is a man who would ordinarily impress one as being a suspicious character.

In the following parts of this story are told the details of how Peck was captured, of how he made a full and complete confession of his crime to Prisonkeeper Washer, and later talked to Prosecuting Attorney Wanamaker, giving again the details of the story, which were taken by a stenographer and signed by Peck. In the testimony, Peck tells all about himself and how he committed the crime.

The attending officials feared that the child's father, made desperate by the awful outrage on the little girl, would attempt to kill Peck, if he was allowed to see him. To guard against such an occurrence he was not permitted to visit Mayor's court Wednesday morning.

FIRST CLEW.

Peck Was Noticed Driving Away From Scene of Crime.

The first trace or clue leading to the

identity of Peck, was obtained by the police from a man named Her, who called at police headquarters Tuesday morning and stated that he had met a man driving a horse and top buggy on Merriman st., about 6:30 p. m. Her stated that it was too dark to recognize the man in the rig, but that he had paid particular attention to the horse going at a rapid gait and which he believed belonged to Pringle's livery.

The police called at Pringle's livery and learned that a horse and buggy had been hired by a negro named Peck about 4 o'clock.

The officers from there went to headquarters and learned Peck's address, corner of Mill and High streets. They called but he was not at home. The chief of police was notified and the latter sent telegrams to Youngstown Canton and other neighboring cities, giving a description of Peck and asking that the out-of-town officials be on the lookout for him.

The city was thoroughly scoured by the police, and Peck's accustomed haunts being learned, they were all visited, but he could not be found.

THE ARREST.

Peck Stepped From Train Into Officer's Hands.

At 11 o'clock, Tuesday night, Police-man John Duffy was at the Union depot, when the 10:55 train arrived over the P. & W. from the east. He noticed a negro get off the train, he recognized him in an instant as Peck. The officer at once stepped up to the fellow, and grasping his arm, told him that he was under arrest. Peck paled as much as his colored face would allow, and assuming an air of innocence asked: "For What?"

Duffy did not answer, but leading him to a signal box, called the Patrol.

Peck was taken to the city prison and looked in the single cell below.

CONFESSION.

Prisoner Protested His Innocence---Denied His Guilt.

The prisoner was turned over to Prisonkeeper Washer, Reading the brutal countenance, the assumed air of braggadocio, and self-confidence of the negro, he decided that this was the man guilty of the crime.

Washer, after he had locked Peck up, allowed him to quiet down for a few moments, began to converse with him. For three hours, the fellow was very guarded. He repeatedly answered all direct question as to his whereabouts. Again he refused point blank to answer at all.

With great patience and perseverance Washer remained with Peck. He knew he was the fellow who committed the unnamable crime upon the innocent little girl.

BROKE DOWN.

Made Complete and Detailed Statement of Terrible Crime.

Through the long hours of morning the Prisonkeeper continued to ply his questions—some at random—but all leading to a center. Peck finally grew

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TAMMANY MEN

Will Get Rid of Their Ice Trust Stock ---Found a Buyer.

New York, Aug. 22.—(Spl.)—It is reported in financial circles, in Wall street, that S. D. Coykendall has made arrangements to take all the ice trust stock at present owned by C. W. Morse, president of the American Ice company, Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck August Van Wyck and a few others.

The price is put at 15 for the common and 50 for the preferred.

Mr. Coykendall is in Kingstown, N. J. He is extensively interested in towing lines on the Hudson river, and is on friendly terms with the officials of the American Ice company, which has great quantities of towing done.

P. H. SCHNEIDER CO.

Hosiery Event

SPECIAL LOW PRICES ON THE BEST HOSIERY STOCK IN AKRON.

Good 15c Children's Hose at.....10c
Good 19c Children's Hose at.....15c
Good 25c Children's Hose at.....19c
Extra good Rib Top Ladies' Hose .2 for 25c
Good 35c Lace Stripe Lisle at.....25c

Choice assortment of Polka Dots, Lace Effects and Fancy Colors in ladies', children's and men's.

Half Price on All Shirt Waists, Par- asols and Wash Skirts.

BARGAINS IN SUITS AND MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

P. H. SCHNEIDER CO.

AKRON BOY

In Chinese War.

Letter From Mr. Geo. M. Lukesh,

Paymaster of the U. S. S. Monocacy.

Was In the Celebrated Siege of Tien Tsin.

Could Write a Thousand Pages on War's Terrors.

Mr. Geo. M. Lukesh, a former Akron high school and Buchtel College boy, now paymaster of the U. S. S. Monocacy, has written the following interesting letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lukesh, of West Market street:

U. S. S. Monocacy,
Tangku, China,
July 17, 1900.

My Dear Father and Mother:

I have been trying to get time to write for about a month now, but we are all so busy, day and night, that I never could find time.

We arrived here on June 15, and being of light draught, came over the Taku bar and up to Tangku, which is the railroad terminus. On Saturday, June 16, I went up to Tien Tsin with supplies for our men up there and as the railroad was destroyed I did not get back for ten days, and was up there during the siege.

It was the most lively place I was ever in, and I could write a thousand pages if I had time. We were cut off from all communications with Taku and were shelled and fired on by the Chinese every day.

On the night of June 16 I tried to get home on an armored train, but we could not get through. We got within three or four miles of Taku and saw the bombardment of the Taku forts, of which you have read in the papers.

Sunday, June 17, the shelling of the foreign settlements began from the forts in the Chinese city. In the night we burn the Chinese houses around the settlements. Thousands of houses burning at once made a wonderful sight. Hard fighting between Russian and Chinese troops.

Monday, June 18.—An attack was made at daylight on the French settlement where we were stationed. We lost one man killed and one wounded.

We were ordered to return to a stronger position which we did under heavy fire. It was hot work but none of our 40 men were killed. Shell fire



There will be a Special Communication of Akron Lodge, No. 83, F. & A. M., Thursday evening, Aug. 23, at 7 o'clock sharp. Work in the F. C. degree. All Masons are cordially invited. Fraternally,
W. E. Langdon, W. M.
Attest: A. E. Roach, Sec'y.

all day and buildings all around us were hit.

Tuesday, June 19.—Chinese have thrown up earth works near settlement but are not advancing. All Chinese in settlement without passes, are being killed. We built barricades on all streets leading to our position. Shell fire all day.

Wednesday, June 20—Heavy shell fire all day.

Chinese advanced but were driven off by Russians.

Thursday, June 21—Large wooden mill set on fire by shells. Our men were sent to aid British at mill, but Chinese did not advance.

Friday, June 22—Firing heard toward Taku and we hope for relief. Shelling continues.

Saturday, June 23—Relief arrived today, 2,500 men in all. One hundred and fifty U. S. marines among them; they lost 7 killed, 10 wounded in getting through.

Sunday, June 25—Relief started out for Admiral Seymour's party.

Monday, June 26—I managed to get a tug and started down the river. We went down to where the railroad was not destroyed, arriving there Tuesday, at daylight. Took train then and reached Tang Ku.

Since then we have been very busy, the Monocacy is running the R. R. so far as it has not been destroyed (15

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GEN. SHAW

Wants Memorial Day Changed to Last Sunday In May.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—(Spl.)—General Albert D. Shaw, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic who is in the city to attend the encampment, has again started an agitation for a change of Memorial Day. He said it was his intention to recommend in his annual report that the date of this annual observance be changed to Sunday in order that it may become a day of decoration, not desecration. He thinks action looking to the change may be taken.

No tired Brains when Grape-Nuts food is used

FACT!!!

Sold by all grocers.



IS THIS RUSSIA, OR AMERICA?---AN EAST MARKET STREET INCIDENT.

"At a mass meeting of East Market Street property owners, a Committee of Two was appointed to inspect the paving of that street, it having been reported that old stones, brick, and material not provided for in the specifications were being used in the paving. When the Committee appeared to make an inspection they were ordered off the street by a Policeman, and threatened with arrest if they continued the inspection. When taken to task the policeman claimed that he was acting upon the order of Mr. Crisp, Chairman of the Street Committee of the Board of City Commissioners."—Local News Item.